THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, Jan. —, 1854. 16—w2aw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. B. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their f riends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count Delas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
March 2, 1855. W. L. POMEROY. 29—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855. No. 35

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 8000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 90—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neafness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
CSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also; Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
ember 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 150 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Condneting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 8, 1855. 21—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*.—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
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DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUDER'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa Gcularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinar sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 22 seconds or at the rate of 33

From DeBow's Review.

CUBA.

Its Present Condition—The Revenues—Taxes—Agricultural Industry, etc., of the Island.

We have received, in advance of publication, the proof-sheets of a new work on Cuba, entitled *Llamamiento a la Nacion Espanola*, in which the author discusses with much ability the present condition and prospects of that unfortunate island. He enters into the character and workings of the Spanish colonial system, showing how it has operated in Cuba to depress industry of every description, except that of tax-collectors, and how it continues inflexibly to weigh upon the best interests, not only of the Cubans, but of Spain herself.

The Spanish colonial policy in Cuba has effectually ruined every species of agricultural industry, except that of sugar. This interest still continues—though sinking lower and lower every year—to maintain itself against the enormous exactions of the Cuban authorities. Not even a fifth part of the arable lands of Cuba are now under cultivation, in consequence of these exactions. The whole of them are owned by the Spanish nobility, who have ever done their best to maintain a species of feudal system in Cuba—the workings of which are the legitimate causes of all the present Cuban oppressions.

The lands are leased out to the present occupants or tenants at the rate of more than $20 per acre; and then, in addition to this enormous rent, are added the numerous and heavy imposts of the government. It may be a wonder to some to know how they contrive to raise sugar at all in Cuba, under such discouragements. This is effected by a most rigid system of economy on the part of the planters, by the introduction of the most improved machinery, thereby economizing in the number of the operatives, the supplies required, and in the superior quality of the sugar produced. But the chief cause of the success of the sugar planters in Cuba is the cheapness of labor, created by the African slave-trade. Were it not for this, and this alone, the sugar manufacture of Cuba would cease at once. The suppression of the supply of slaves from Africa would effectually ruin Cuba as it has ruined Jamaica; and this the Spanish government clearly see. Hence their connivance at the trade in spite of England, in every way possible. The Spanish nobility, who are the possessors of the soil of Cuba, would be ruined by the abolition of slavery in that island.

At present the Cuban sugar planter does not realize above six per cent. on the capital invested. The cost of a sugar plantation, machinery, fixtures, utensils, and slaves, capable of making 4,000 boxes of sugar, is estimated at $319,500.* The cost of maintaining in full operation such a plantation is $36,119 per annum. The cost of renewal, annually, of slaves, beasts of burden, machinery, buildings, &c., &c., is $14,600; making the entire cost of maintaining the plantation in full operation, $50,710 per annum. The crop of sugar, 4,000 boxes, and the molasses, is worth $70,000; from which, deducting the cost of production, ($50,700,) there remains a profit of $19,290, which is only six per cent. on the capital of $319,500 employed.

This, however, is only the most favorable case possible, for the majority of the planters are far from realizing six per cent. During the past year, besides the hindrances to slave labor from the government, goaded on by the abolitionist governments of France and England, the cholera has swept off some 20,000 slaves, leaving an immense vacuum in the forces employed on the plantations. This has compelled the planters to hire slaves, sometimes at the rate of from $20 to $25 per month. To this may be added that the pressure in the money market has compelled them to pay enormous interest on money loaned, to enable them to meet their heavy expenses and debts due; besides they have been compelled to expend large sums for foreign coal. All these drawbacks to the Cuban planter have met with no relief from the government. The heavy imposts are still continued, though the planters are on the verge of ruin.

The extent of these imposts we now propose to consider. All imported articles used by the planters on the plantations in the manufacture of sugar, pay a duty of from 29½ to 35½ per cent. *ad valorem*, and the freight on all imports is greatly increased by a tonnage duty of $1 50 per ton. An estate producing 4,000 boxes of sugar, usually exports supplies of various kinds to the amount of not less than $17,620 per annum. On these the duties, at the average rate of 30 per cent., amount to $5,286. The value of labor is also enhanced by these heavy import duties on articles of necessity, and, of course, the planter has to pay his employees 30 per cent. more for their services. A plantation producing 4,000 boxes of sugar, worth $64,000, pays to the government the following imposts:

Duties on supplies,	$5,943
Export duty on 4,000 boxes of sugar, at 87½ cents per box,	3,500
The *Diezmo* tax,	1,000
Taxes to the church,	150
	10,584

This amount of tax on a sugar plantation of 4,000 boxes, is equal to nearly *one-sixth* of the entire value of the sugar produced.

All other branches of industry are equally burdened and rapidly declining. The cotton and coffee plantations, as is well known, have long since been entirely abandoned.

It would seem that Spain has carried, in Cuba, her system of oppression to the utmost stretch of human audacity and despotism; for now she can continue it no longer but by maintaining on the island an army, according to their own accounts, of near 30,000 men, and by guarding its coasts with a fleet altogether disproportioned to the wants of any island of that size.

The amount of the taxes of all kinds levied on the isle of Cuba in 1841, was $21,437,454, according to official data published at Madrid in the *Observador de Ultramar;* and according to a lengthy statement, also based on official data and published by the same journal, the Cuban taxes of 1850 amounted to about $25,000,000. This statement, although strictly correct, was nevertheless violently attacked by all of the government journals of Spain, which, notwithstanding their advantageous position for consulting the official statements kept from the public eye, could never be persuaded to examine them. The Spanish government never publishes any complete detailed statements of the colonial taxes, though it pretends so to do. In the statement for 1850, published at Madrid by the *Observador Ultramar*, all the omissions of the government were supplied. These omissions were intentionally made to hide the iniquity of Spain. The statement of Saco comprised the maritime duties, the duties received on contraband goods, lottery revenue, post office revenue, poll taxes, lawsuit duties, city taxes, court fees, transit fees, offices saleable and transferable, notary publics, forfeitures to the public treasury, tribunal taxes of the captain general, rents of the ment and fish markets, marriage gratuities, emancipation fees, funerals, turnpike tolls, business licenses, gambling licenses, tithes, exactions of tithe collectors, monopoly of the cleaning of sewers and privies, compulsory service of beasts of burden, port duties, matriculation fees, subscriptions for churches, cemeteries, highways, quartering of soldiers, bridges, hospitals, and the duty on wines, &c., the whole amounting to $24,864,427.

Don Jose Antonie Saco estimates that nineteen years ago the revenues of Cuba amounted to $18,000,000. He shows that the heavy demands made on the Cubans are not by any means, all of them, on account of the necessary expenses of the insular government. In 1846, for instance, there were paid out of the treasury of Havana for the support of consuls in the United States, $ 57,798

To her Majesty, the Queen Mother, due her from August to November, 1845, 222,000

For bills drawn on the treasury by the minister of Spain in Mexico, 100,000

$379,798

The official statements published from time to time by the captain general, are framed so as to make it appear that the enormous contributions levied vied upon the island are returned to it again, in the form of internal improvements and necessary government expenses; but this is all a fiction, as the disclosures of Don Jose A. Soce sufficiently show. He might have added others. It is true that vast sums are expended on and about the island, but it is only to hold the Cubans in subjection by the strong arm of power. A vast army is now quartered on them, and a marine force at the expense of some $5,000,000 guards its coasts.

Up to last September there had been paid out of the Havana treasury, to the Queen Mother, whom the late revolution in the Peninsula banished from Spain for her offences, the sum of $1,498,500, as appears from the official statements published in the Havana journals on the 8th of September, 1854, relative to the payments to the Queen Mother.

Since Concha's return to power, he has published what he calls a complete statement of the revenues of the island for 1850. He makes the whole amount to only $12,826,896, including a balance of $930,239 remaining in the treasury for 1849. The author of the *Llamamiente a la Nacion Espanola*, in reviewing the items of this report of Gen. Concha, shows that a large number of them are far short of the actual amounts which they should represent. He shows that the item of $70,877, set down as the 4 per cent. on the costs of law suits, should be $1,771,943; that the post office revenue, stated by Concha at $62,579, cannot be less than $1,500,000; that the revenues derived from the lottery of Havana, set down in Concha's statement at $641,270, ought to have been put at $2,565,119, as the actual amount drained from the people. The tax called *el diezmo*, put down at $493,461, should be double that amount.* According to the same author, many other important items in General Concha's report are not even approximations to the truth.

The author of the *Llamamiento a la Nacion Espanola** addresses his work to the public authorities of Spain, and endeavors to enlighten their minds on the subject of the present condition of Cuba. He argues at length with them the various subjects which relate to the welfare of the Cubans, such as the tenure of the Cuban domain; the oppressive system of its proprietors; the necessity of maintaining the system of negro slavery in the island; the utter inapplicability of the apprentice system; the fraudulent exactions of the colonial authorities, and many other subjects; all of which are treated in an able manner, and in a spirit of moderation, courtesy, and justice, which commands the respect of the reader.

*We shall continue our review of the work.

*Llamamiento a la Nacion Espanola, p. 11.

DEATH OF CROCKETT. The following is a graphic sketch of the last moments of a brave man:

"Colonel Crockett, wounded and closely pursued by a number of the enemy, retreated into the church, felling them as they approched. He stationed himself in a niche, in the corner, determined to face the foe to the last and sell his life dearly; with his rifle and a superabundance of side arms, he hewed and shot them down with the same awful certainly that was want to characterize his indomitable spirit. His position rendered access to him utterly impossible, except by a direct and close approach in front: after some eight or ten of them were laid dead before him, a feeling of awe seemed to sieze hold of the assailants. One of them who could speak a little broken English, probably preferring to have the single honor of capturing so noble a specimen of American valor to present to his "dear master," said to Crocket, "surrender, senor?" A flash of the most sovereign scorn darted from the fiery eye, and as it pierced that of the enemy, he seemed to be transfixed. In a voice of thunder Crockett answered, "Surrender! No! I am an American," and as he spoke he sent a ball through the heart of the paralyzed foe. He appeared for a moment like a wounded tiger, strengthened and buoyed by each additional wound; now hewing them down with his well tried sword—next dealing death with his fire-arms.

His person was literally drenched with his own blood; his strength must soon yield to its loss. Yet such physical power wrought to the highest degree of excitement can perform incredible prodigies. This was the last concentrated energy of a powerful man, aroused, animated, and guided by one of the noblest attributes of man—love of liberty. He knew for what his life was about to be sacrificed; that devastation and butchery would follow the footsteps of his heartless foes, that woman would be sacrificed to satiate the desires of the conquerer; and feeling the holy inspiration of a dying patriot, he fought manfully till the loss of blood and the approach of death stayed his upraised arm; his rifle was broken to pieces, his pistols fell to the floor and nothing but his faithful sword was left. In the agony of death, with a terrible grasp, he brought this weapon upon the head of his nearest assailant, and fell victoriously across the body into the arms of death. In the corner of the church there were twenty six dead Mexicans, and no other American having fought or fallen at that point, it is considered beyond all reasonable doubt, that all of them fell by the hand of Tennessee's favorite son! all were now dead, not a man left to relate the wonderful deeds of this illustrious band of heroes! Not a companion left to rear a monument to their memory!—But ah! no monument is requirerd to perpetuate their fame. So long as freedom has an abiding place in America, will their heroic deeds and proud names be held sacred!

HON. JAMES CAMPBELL, POSTMASTER GENERAL.—This indefatigable public officer cannot hope to escape the criticism of his opponents. But in every case in which censure has been visited upon him he has exhibited a record full of evidences of devotion to the public interests. His fault has been (if that be a fault) a resolute and vigilant determination to see that the department over which he presides shall be economically and impartially conducted. In a former administration public officers were assailed because of their readiness to yield to the importunities of selfish combinations; but in the case of Judge Campbell he has only been complained of because he has resolved to do the best he can to secure an honest and a frugal administration of th Post Office Department; and in taking this course he has acted in con cert with his distinguished colleagues in the cabinet. *Union.*

It is stated that almost every ship which leaves New York for England takes out from 30 to 50 passengers, principally Irish, and it is very certain, that, emigration to this country from Ireland, has considerably decreased. Whether 'Know Nothingism' has any thing to do with the change, we cannot say,—it seems, however, to be the general impression that, it is caused mainly by the operation of the "Encumbered Estate" bill, by which the condition of Irish lands is improved, and to the increased demand for labor. If the law now before Parliament, with reference to passenger ships, be sanctioned, it is presumed that emigration to this country will be still further checked.

BREADSTUFFS IN THE UNITED STATES. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine thus speaks of the trade in Breadstuffs that will open at the commencement of navigation in the Spring:

"When the Spring opens the canals and the lakes, a stream of breadstuffs will set towards the Old World in uninterrupted flow. The ground sown is the most extensive ever under culture within our limits, and if there be no blight on our harvest, we can feed the nations of Europe so far as they may need beyond their own production. Previous to the coming forward of the new, the stores of old, which have accumulated at the various points of inland shipment, will be sent forward, and that which was hoarded during the fall, when a high price was offered for it in vain, will be far below the rates now current."

THE WESTERN EXTENSION. The citizens of Salisbury held a meeting on the 3d inst., for the purpose of considering the Western extension of the North Carolina Rail Road.

Judge Ellis, we note in the proceedings, made an address, and introduced a series of resolutions setting forth the great advantages derived from railroads generally, and the importance of the proposed work in particular. It was decided to call a general meeting of the friends of the improvement, to be held in the town of Newton, Catawba county, on the 21st instant. A large number of delegates were appointed to attend this Convention.

GENERAL SHIELD'S SUCCESSOR. The Chicago Tribune says that Governor Matteson will not give Judge Trumbull a certificate of his election to the United States Senate. He bases his refusal on the ground that the Judge is not eligible under the clause of the constitution which prohibits any judge of the supreme court from accepting any other office during the term for which he was elected judge, nor for one year after the expiration of such term. Judge Trumbull has resigned the office of judge, but the term for which he was elected has not yet expired.

MAINE STATE LOAN. The whole of the new State loan for $218,000 has been taken at a premium on the whole sum of about $2,000. Bids for a larger sum than required were received, and about three-quarters of the whole loan has been taken by citizens of Maine.

Democratic Meeting in Orange.

At a Democratic meeting, held in the Town of Hillsborough, March 18th, 1855, to appoint delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional district in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion of John U. Kirkland, Esq., Gen. Jos. Allison was called to the Chair.

On motion of Capt. John Berry, William F. Strayhorn and James Gill were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

The meeting being organized, the Chairman in a brief and appropriate manner explained the object of the meeting, after which the following resolutions were presented by John U. Kirkland, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of holding a District Convention to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional District.

Resolved, That we think that CADWALLADER JONES, Jr., Esq., by his superior talents, his energy, and his unswerving adherence to Democratic principles is eminently qualified for the nomination, and we recommend him to the Convention; but we will support any other candidate fairly nominated by the Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to attend said Convention.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed by the Chairman: Dr. B. L. Durham, E. D. McNair, Rich. Nichols, Esq., William McCown, Esq., Wm. N. Pratt, Esq., Merit Cheek, Capt. A. Hunter, John W. Stroud, Sidney Jones, P. H. McDade, Dr. B. F. Mebane, Freeman Walker, Esq., Dr. E. S. Hester, Henry Malone, Charles Wilson, Esq., Hezekiah Terry, Esq., Capt. John Berry, John U. Kirkland, Esq., William Nelson, Esq., W. F. Strayhorn, Esq., W. H. Bailey, Esq., Williamson Parrish, Esq., Murphy Waggoner, Thomas Lynch, Esq., Step. T. Forrest, Rev. Geo. T Coggin, Harris Wilkerson, Esq., Rolin A. Cook, Dr. Pride Jones, Capt. Henry Richards, Col. C. M. Latimer, John L. Woods, Esq., John W. Woods, James H. Lasley, William H Lasley, William Ward, Dr. John J. Allison, James Malone, Jno. F. Lyon, Esq., Maj. Allen Compton, Calvin E. Parrish, Col. Isaac Hudson, Madison Suggs, John Marcom, Capt. Adley Andrews, Rev. David Umsted, Col. P. Nelson, Charles C. Smith, Thomas Jones, Alvis Durham, Esq., Capt. William Lloyd, Capt. H. C. Reeves, William Howerton, Maj. J. M. Palmer, Col. Haines Waddell, William J. Duke, Esq., Jas. Stagg, John J. Adcock, Capt. William J. Roberts, Capt. John A. McDade.

Resolved, That all Democrats who may attend said Convention from the County of Orange shall be considered delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Hillsborough Recorder and North Carolina Standard for publication.

JOSEPH ALLISON, *Chm'n.*

W. F. STRAYHORN, JAMES GILL, } *Secretaries.*

Democratic Meeting in Harnett County.

According to previous notice, a portion of the Democracy of Harnett assembled at the Court House in Summerville on Tuesday the 13th inst. On motion, J. L. Bethea, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. A. Spears appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking steps for the selection of a suitable Democratic candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion the Chairman appointed G. W. Pegram, C. H. Cofield, Stephen Pearson, Silas Douglas and Samuel E. Johnson, Esq'rs., a committee to draft resolutions for the occasion,

As the committee retired, Col. M. J. McDuffie being called for, rose and entertained the meeting at considerable length, ably advocating the principles of the Democratic party. After reviewing his course and that of his party in the last State Legislature, he advocated the importance of making Wilmington the Northern terminus of Ocean Mail transportation between San Francisco and New York, clearly showing that it might and probably would be effected as soon as Wilmington shall be made a Depot for Deep River Coal. On the return of the committee, the Colonel closed amid loud and general cheering.

The committee, through their chairman, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend a District Convention to be held at Clinton in Sampson County, on Tuesday of May Superior Court, for the selection of a suitable Democratic candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the great Democratic party and the principles by which they have heretofore been governed, and that no candidate should be selected whose principles and policy do not strictly conform to that creed.

Resolved, That in the present Chief Magistrate of this Republic we have the embodiment of our long cherished principles; and that we congratulate the country on the very able and efficient manner in which he has executed the laws and protected the interests of the whole Union.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the policy pursued by our former representative Wm. S. Ashe, who has so ably and faithfully guarded our interests in Congress.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint two delegates from each Captain's District in the county to attend the said Convention.

In compliance with the 5th resolution the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates: C. H. Cofield, G. W. Pegram, John Green, J. A. Spears, E. Stewart, B. F. Shaw, Anson Parker, Jas. Turnage, Sam'l E. Johnson, Duncan McCormick, Jr., James S. Harrington, Neill McKay.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary forward a copy of these proceedings to the editors of the North Carolinian and Wilmington Journal for publication.

After a vote of thanks to the officers the meeting adjourned.

J. L. BETHEA, *Chm'n.*

J. A. SPEARS, *Secretary.*

Democratic Meeting in Stokes.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democracy of Stokes was held in the Court House in Danbury on Tuesday 13th March, (being County Court week.) Solomon Spainhour, Esq., was called to the Chair, and C. W. McAnally, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a forcible and able manner; he spoke of the origin of parties in our country; showed clearly where the opponents of the Democratic party imbibed their notions from; that all the *isms* sprung from *foreign lands*, or *Yankee land;* spoke of the importance of the party adhereing to fundamental principles; cautioned the unwary to beware of "wolves in sheep's clothing"; urged the necessity for holding a Democratic Convention at Winston to nominate a candidate for this Congressional District, and suggested that delegates be appointed to attend said Convention.

J. J. Martin, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of the County of Stokes, have an abiding faith in the ancient cherished principles of our party as promulgated by Jefferson, Jackson, Polk and Pierce, and which have been from time to time sanctioned by the Democracy in every State of this confederacy.

Resolved, That we have had to contend against the machinations of a party opposed to our principles—a party proverbial for "taking all shapes and bearing many names"—known as Federal, Anti-War, Bank, Whig, Abolition, Native American and Know Nothing—all the elements and principles of the former being now merged in the latter order or party.

Resolved, That while we are no special advocates or apologists for foreigners or Roman Catholics, we regard the formation of secret-oath-bound societies, commonly known as Know Nothing Councils, to war against them, as a covert design to deceive the honest hard-handed yeomanry of the land, to build up the defunct aristocratic Federal Whig party, and to aid the Abolitionists to effect their malicious purposes.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has never shrunk from an open, frank and manly avowal of their principles and measures at all times and on all occasions, and have no secrets to be kept from the people.

Resolved, That the efforts now being made to organize secret political oath-bound associations in our country, the members binding themselves by horrible oaths to suppress the truth and to deny any connection with, or knowledge of, such organizations—whose movements are like a snake in the grass, or a mole under ground—are, in our opinion, calculated to subvert the liberties of the people, savours strongly of treason, and is near akin to an Aaron Burr conspiracy.

Resolved, That we warn our Democratic friends against the seductive artfulness of certain members of the *midnight* party, whose prowling propensities lead them into every nook and corner of the county endeavoring by wilful misrepresentations to induce the unsuspecting citizens to believe that old party distinctions are to be done away with—that the new order is to accomplish what all other parties have failed to do; we would say beware of such, for they prefer falsehood and deception to truth and plain dealing.

Resolved, That we recommend to the counties composing this Congressional District to hold a Convention at Winston, in the county of Forsyth, on Tuesday the 9th of April, (being Superior Court week) for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to attend the Convention at Winston.

Messrs. Thomas Settle, jr., and Alfred M. Scales, jr., of Rockingham county, and Col. Joseph Masten, of Forsyth county, being called upon, severally addressed the meeting in an able, eloquent and effective manner—added much to their reputation as public speakers, and convinced the assemblage of their earnest devotion to the Democratic cause—exhorted the people to adhere to the principles of the Republican party. They flayed Know Nothingism, Abolitionism, and all other kinds of isms alive, and left an impression upon the minds of the people that cannot be easily removed.

The Chair, under the 8th resolution, appointed the following persons delegates to the Winston Convention: John Grabbs, Joel F. Hill, J. J. Martin, John F. Riddick, Peter Hutchinson, George W. Wilson, Hamilton Scales, James Tuttle, John Hill and Aller. Prindle.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the North Carolina Standard and People's Press for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SOLOMON SPAINHOUR, *Chairman.*

C. W. MCANNALLY, *Secretary.*

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN COURT. On Saturday, Arthur McMahon, an Irish Catholic, was put upon trial for murder, at Troy. When the jurors were examined, they were each distinctly asked if they were know nothings. Several answered that they belonged to the order, and some of them said they had not friendly feelings towards an Irishman; and one said he would not do such a person a kindness. All know nothings were excluded from the panel by the defence, and the prosecuting counsel conceded that such persons were unfit to sit upon a jury in such a case. From the report of the Budget, it would appear that without a formal decision, persons belonging to the oath bound secret organization are, from that connection merely, incompetent to sit as jurors in a case between the people and a Catholic foreigner; the course pursued by the Court, counsel, and triers, in the making up of this panel, appeared to be in effect equivalent to a recognition of that principle.

No candid man will pretend to say that it was not perfectly proper to question the persons summoned as jurors in the above case, with a view to ascertain whether they were members of the secret order of know nothings, and to exclude such as were. It seems to us that it would be equally proper for the counsel for the people, in case a know nothing was to be tried for a felony, to examine and exclude persons from the jury who are members also. It has been stated recently that in some counties the know nothings have so far taken the control of the jury box as to allow no persons but members of the order to be returned to the Clerk's office as jurors. With such a state of facts existing, the life, liberty and property of no man is safe unless he leagues with the midnight conspirators, takes their blasphemous oaths and pledges himself to blindly obey the dictates of the leaders of the infatuated and hoodwinked brotherhood of darkness. When this fraternity are led blindfolded to the polls to prostitute the highest prerogative of freemen, by doing, under the fear of pains and penalties, the will of those who lead them, the measure of their infamy would seem to be full, but when they stealthily enter the courts of justice and attempt to make these safeguards of liberty subservient to their prejudices, fanaticism, and lust for power, it is overrun, individual liberty is at an end and a secret corrupt oligarchy assumes the powers of a republic of freeman. *Rochester American.*

A CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS. On Thursday of last week Governor Wright, of Indiana, received as visiters at his residence in Indianapolis Governors Powell of Kentucky, Johnson of Tennessee, Medill of Ohio, Matteson of Illinois, and Grimes of Iowa. Such a meeting of the "potentates" would be regarded in Europe as an event full of meaning, and one likely to be followed by the most important results; while in our country it is an affair of such small moment that probably not one-half the citizens of the States represented at this meeting of governors will ever know that such a meeting took place. *Washington (Pa) Examiner.*

PERSONAL.—Hon. Thos. Ruffin, we are happy to say, arrived here on Sunday morning, in fine health and spirits. His arrival among us gladdens all hearts, and the joyous welcome vouchsafed him, on each period of return, would remind one more of the meeting of brothers, after a long separation, than that of Representative and constituent. Mr. Ruffin's stay was brief, having been obliged to leave, on business of importance, on Sunday evening, but he will be here again in a few days, when he will be happy to meet with his numerous friends and enjoy the pleasure their society affords. *Golds. Tribune.*

It has been discovered that a keeper of a larger beer cellar in the Bowery, New-York, for the purpose of evading the law requiring him to close his place on Sunday, has been in the habit of holding pretended religious services therein, officiating himself as the leader of cermonies. He takes the Bible, reads a chapter or two, serves each of his hearers with a glass of beer, and *takes up a collection.* As the Constitution probably did not contemplate so much liberty of conscience, the arrangements will be interfered with by the police.

To remove dirt from linen—jerk a dandy out of his shirt.

The wicked are always surprised to find skill and talent in the good.

'I hate to hear people talk behind one's back,' as the robber said when the constable called 'stop thief!'

'I expect,' said a young physician, on his way to New York, on hearing exaggerated rumors of the cholera, 'to witness a great many death bed scenes this summer.'

'Doubtless,' replied a friend, 'if you get much practice.'

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Well, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, commonly known as the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 33—2m.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —69

NAVY SUPPLIES—1855-'56.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 15, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENdorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies" will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required, or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

Flour, bi scuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 or 1855; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be fifty per cent. above proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅞ inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾ inch think; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 ½ inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 ½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, acording to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seasoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads not less than 1 ½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞ inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1 ½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¼ inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of small cucumbers, and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for.
Flour	1,200 bbls. per bbl.
Biscuit	1,600,000 lbs. per 100 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000 gals. per gal.
Sugar	200,000 lbs. per lb.
Tea	20,000 lbs. per lb.
Coffee	10,000 lbs. per lb.
Rice	200,000 lbs. per lb.
Molasses	20,000 gals. per gal.
Beans	6,000 bush. per bush.
Vinegar	20,000 gals. per gal.
Dried apples	5,000 lbs. per lb.
Pickles	130,000 lbs. per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison, will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particular directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same [illegible] immediately recovered by the United States [illegible] the Navy Department, in an action of debt against [illegible] or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Sam'l. D. Lewis.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Collecting Agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. S. Thomas, S. W. Ramsay, William H. Thomas, Thomas M. Sames, C. M. L. Wiseman, A. L. Childs, and Dr. William Irwin. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, J. Hammitt, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, E. Mustin, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We published, a week or two since, the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held in Granville, and we give to-day the proceedings of the Orange meeting, appointing delegates to a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District. The Granville meeting recommended Franklinton as the place, and the third Wednesday in April as the time for holding the Convention; and though some of the Counties may have preferred another point for holding the Convention, yet we have no don't they will cheerfully acquiesce in the recommendation of our Granville friends both as to the time and place.

We learn that a meeting was to be held in Nash this week, and that Johnston will hold one next week. A meeting will be held here the week after, and we presume one will be held in Franklin the week succeeding. The Warren Democracy have called a meeting, to be held on Saturday week next, the 31st of March. So, according to this arrangement, delegates will have been appointed in all the Counties of the District before the time indicated, to wit, the 18th day of April.

We cannot doubt that the Convention will be well attended, and that a sound and reliable Democrat will be presented for the suffrages of the people. A District so largely Democratic as this is, is entitled to a nominee, and such a one will naturally be expected to be made, who is right, and true, and firm upon all the great issues of the day; and who, when elected, as we take it for granted he will be, will go to Washington prepared to stand by the administration of President Pierce on the Cuban, Nebraska, and the public land questions; and who will cordially co-operate with our Senators, Messrs. Reid and Biggs, in their efforts to protect the rights and maintain the character of North Carolina in the councils of the Union. The party, we do not doubt, will also expect that the nominee will occupy high ground in relation to that vileist of all isms, Know Nothingism, —that he will meet and expose that organization in all its dangerous and secret windings; and insist, as the Republicans of the days of Jefferson and Madison insisted, upon those great principles of toleration and justice which lie at the foundations of our federal and State Constitutions, and which are a part now, as in 1800, of the Democratic creed.

We have heard it intimated that the Know Nothings and Whigs combined—not *all* the Whigs, however, to their credit be it said—will have a nominee, *where* or *how* made may not be exactly known; but they will come out, at a time which they may deem propitious, from their dark hiding places, prepared to assail the Democratic party and its principles, and ready to avail themselves of any aid which may promise them success. Now, as aforetime, "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." We are gratified to observe the confident and elastic spirit with which the Democrats of the District are rising from the defeat which overtook them in the last contest; and we trust but one determination will prevail—but one voice be heard in the important campaign on which we are about to enter. The friends of Pierce, and Douglas, and Buchanan, and Cass, in New Hampshire, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, have been prostrated for a time before the pestilent isms of the day, on account of the firmness and fidelity with which they have stood by the Constitution and the rights of the slaveholding States; let us of the South, in whose cause they have suffered, and for whose interests and security they have dared these disasters and incurred this opprobrium, rally around them, and while we maintain and re-assert those principles so dear to them and to us all, give them renewed assurance of our confidence, our high respect, and abiding gratitude.

ANOTHER WARNING.—The New York Day Book, a paper as true as steel to the Constitutional rights of the South, utters this warning:

"Under all these circumstances, it becomes us to warn our Southern friends against this new phase and feature of abolitionism. It is the same old Satanic head with a new face. Its motives and designs are the same, and we charge our friends, as they respect their rights and love their liberties, to beware of Know Nothingism. It is but another name for abolitionism, and seems only designed to hasten us on to that period when we shall have to make it our business to cut throats and hang traitors."

JUDGE LORING.—The Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts on the petitions for the removal of Judge Loring, are divided in opinion, The majority, four members, report in favor of removal; and a minority report, signed by two members, has been submitted against it. Judge Loring's *crime*, be it remembered, is that he aided in enforcing the fugitive slave law, passed in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States! The Legislature of Massachusetts is overwhelmingly Know Nothing in its character.

FROM HAVANA.

Pinto and others, convicted of a conspiracy against the Captain-General, Concha, have been sentenced to be garroted. It is stated the sentence will doubtless be executed. The Consuls present had vainly endeavored to obtain an interview with Concha, to intercede in behalf of the conspirators.

We alluded in our last to the firing by a Spanish ship, near Cuba, at the U. S. steamer El Dorado. A report of the affair has been transmitted to the government at Washington, and prompt apology, it is stated, will be required. The Union says:

"The repetition of such outrages satisfies us that our pacific relations with Spain cannot long be maintained, and we think this conviction cannot be too earnestly impressed on the public mind."

We agree with the Union. President Pierce is of course well informed as to all matters touching our relations with Spain and Cuba. The Black Warrior affair is not forgotten by the country. Would it not be well to teach that arrogant government a lesson?—to give it to understand, in the sternest tones, once and for all, that the people of the United States have been driven to a point where they will no longer forbear—unless a decided and marked change should take place in its conduct towards them—to inflict upon it summary and signal chastisement? The same course on the part of a respectable power, like France or Great Britain, would have resulted ere this in hostilities.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Any one who will examine the returns of the elections in this State, will at once perceive how Metcalf, the Know Nothing candidate, was elected Governor. In 198 towns, it appears Baker, Nebraska Democrat, lost 2,500 votes compared with last year—Bell, Whig, lost 12,600 votes, and the Freesoil candidate lost 9,400 votes. These votes, thus lost by the Whig and Freesoil candidates, *went to Metcalf, the Know Nothing, and insured his election.*

This is the victory over which Southern Know Nothings are exulting—the victory which gives equal joy to Horace Greely, who heralds it as an overthrow of President Pierce, on account of "the great and damning sin" of the Nebraska bill, "hatched by Atchison, Douglas, Pierce, and their agents and abettors." We shall give more proofs in our next as to the real abolition character of this Know Nothing triumph in New Hampshire. That Southern man who can find in it cause for exultation and rejoicing, is false to the soil that gave him birth.

Thank God, there are still twenty-seven thousand men in New Hampshire—Democrats—who have not yet "bowed the knee to Baal!"

The two Senators from New Hampshire will most probably be the traitor Burke, and the abolition incendiary, John P. Hale. Hale stumped the State for the Know Nothings—but, of course, after his election to the Senate, he will be considered a *bogus*, and it will be given out by the organs that he is not a true representative of the American organization, at least on the slavery question! What knavery!

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.

We invite the attention of persons who may be benefitted by such an establishment, to the advertisement in our paper of the Clarendon Iron Works, Wilmington, N. C.

We learn that the Clarendon Company is composed entirely of North-Carolinians. They are gentlemen of means, high standing in the community, and public spirited and energetic. The capital of the Company is $360,000. We learn that they are prepared to execute work as expeditiously and at as cheap rates as it can be done North; and this being the case, it is a matter alike of interest and of duty to all to give them the preference. Let us send to the free States for nothing which we can procure on fair terms at home; at any rate, let home manufactures, all things being equal as to quality and price, have the preference, and the manufacturers our cordial support and sympathy.

MR. MCGOWAN.—This gentleman has improved so much that his friends brought him on Tuesday last, on the cars, from Weldon to his home, in this place. He is still feeble, but is pronounced by his physicians out of danger. Some time must elapse, however, before he is entirely restored. His recovery is little less than a miracle. The ball struck him on the jaw bone, just below his left ear, missing his windpipe, and contusing slightly, as is supposed, the carotid artery. He converses, but with difficulty, his mouth being closed from the effects of the wound.

We are informed by the State Comptroller that inquiries have been made of him by the Clerks of the County Courts, in relation to the lists of Taxables to be returned to him—whether they should be made out under the old or new Revenue act.

The Treasurer having issued a circular instructing them to make out lists for the Sheriffs according to the new Revenue act, of course the lists to be returned to the Comptroller should conform to those made out by the Clerks for the Sheriffs.

We have been requested to make this statement by the Comptroller, so that the matter may be generally known, and that there may be uniformity of action under the Revenue law.

The little *false light* (the Star) of this City, recommended the "Know Nothing Almanac" a week or two ago. We have got hold of a copy of this precious publication, and find it is from that hot bed of abolitionism, New York, and was no doubt printed by Greely. It is filled with all sorts of lies and misrepresentations—devotes considerable space to a vindication of the old Alien and Sedition laws, and advertises several abolition books. Upon the whole it is a very fitting exponent of Know Nothingism, being a tissue of falsehood, rascality and abolitionism from beginning to end. We would not advise Southern men to buy it, but all who read it and love the South will hate Know Nothingism.

We learn that Hon. John Kerr is opposed to the Know Nothings. Will that dark Order oppose him? Will they have a candidate against him? Or will his Whiggery save him? We shall see.

THE STOKES DEMOCRACY.

The Resolutions of the Stokes Democracy, which we publish to-day, breathe the true spirit. They are from the pen of that tried and enlightened republican, and faithful public servant, J. J. Martin, Esq. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, and by Messrs. Settle, Scales, and Masten.

A vigorous and united rally on the part of the Democrats of that Congressional District, is all that is necessary to ensure success. The Democracy of the Stokes region of the State have never faltered for a moment, but have uniformly displayed and carried their flag with a firm hand and determined step; and they will not be found wanting now, in this crisis of peril—in this day of startling and pernicious isms. Our heart is with them, and we are ready to co-operate with them in their efforts for success against the common adversary.

STATE BONDS—MR. COURTS.

That correct and reliable public journal, the New ork Journal of Commerce, notices North Carolina State bonds and Mr. Treasurer Courts in the following complimentary terms:

"The Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, advertises for proposals for $1,000,000 in 6 per ct. bonds of that State, thirty years to run, and exempt from taxation. The interest coupons will be payable at the Treasury of the State, or at the Bank of the Republic in this city at the option of the purchaser. The bids will be opened at Raleigh, on the 14th of April. We think it is a mistake directing the bids to be sent to Raleigh, as heretofore most of the funds have come from this city. The bonds were never in as much favor as when the proposals were opened at the Bank of the Republic in New York. There can be no question about the security. The State of North Carolina has ever enjoyed a deservedly high reputation for integrity, and her credit has ever been unimpeachable. Her Public Treasurer, D. W. Courts, Esq., is a fair personification of her claims in this respect. Plain, unpretending, frank, open hearted, with a nice sense of honor, he has won the esteem of all our capitalists. Any pamphlets, or official information wanted concerning the debt and resources of the State may be obtained of Messrs. Brown & De Rossett of this city."

The Know Nothing Convention of Virginia, it is stated, was composed of ninety-five Whigs and three Democrats—or rather, who *had been* Democrats. A brace of traitors, Beale and Patton, were nominated for Lieut. Governor and Attorney General; but the midnight organization was careful to select from its own, that is the Whig ranks, the nominee for the first office, that of Governor.

By the way, we observe the Democratic papers of Virginia are *doing justice* to Ex-Governor Smith. Once high, almost foremost in Democratic confidence and consideration in that and other States, he is now toppling to a fall from which no hand of resurrection can ever raise him. Thus be it with all who shall dare to stand in the way of the success of the only party which can save the Union —if it can be saved—and at the same time protect and perpetuate the rights of the slaveholding States!

THE CUBAN GAME. A Havana correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who is very anxious for a war between the United States and Spain says: "*A war obtained at any cost would be a blessing to the island*, FOR IT WOULD FREE THE SLAVES."

In that sentence is the whole free soil policy in regard to Cuba. Let the South beware!—*Ral. Reg.*

Is the Register alarmed? Does that paper really believe that, under any circumstances, Cuba could be made a free State? Its climate, its soil, its productions all stamp it as a spot—one of the softest and best of the earth—for African slave labor. Such is Cuba by destiny, and nothing can change her condition in this respect. Even if she were to be admitted into the Union as a free State, which is highly improbable, a Convention of her people would soon re-establish slavery.

The men of this generation—*the men of the South, especially*, are not to be alarmed by such warnings or predictions as the above.

If the rains with which we were recently visited have been general, we may reasonably expect that the turpentine getters and the planters of the Southwest will be able to transport their produce to market, and as a consequence money will become more abundant. Large quantities of cotton, and other produce have been kept back owing to the low condition of the rivers. The placing, too, of these staples in market will furnish Northern funds to capitalists and to our Banks, and thus enable the latter to loan to a larger extent to those in want of money to conduct business operations. Flour and meal, too, will most likely fall somewhat in price, as the millers will now be able to manufacture the surplus on hand.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

The last Washington Union contains a list of the appointments in the new regiments, raised by law of the last Congress. "As we had before surmised," says that paper, "the majority of the commissions are given to civilians."

We notice the following appointments from North Carolina: George B. Anderson, second lieutenant of dragoons; and William W. Kirkland, of Hillsborough, second lieutenant in first regiment of cavalry.

FIRE.—The blacksmith shop of Mr. W. H. Holloman, on Hargett St., near the Baptist (old) Church, in this City, took fire on Wednesday last; but the fire was arrested, and a part of the building saved. There would have been some danger of the fire spreading if the building had not been saved; and once in the houses west of it, many of the tenements on the square would have been consumed. The two Fire Companies were promptly on the ground, and aided materially in arresting the fire.

STOKES COUNTY OFFICERS.—The following officers were elected at the late term of the County Court, held at Danbury: Special Court, J. J. Martin, Chairman, Hamilton Scales, and Joel F. Hill. Committee of Finance, E. L. Martin, J. A. Covington, and W. A. Mitchell. County Trustee, Peter Hutchison; Register, R. B. Stanfil.

There was a terrific explosion at the coal pits, Chesterfield, Va. on the 19th. Eight persons were taken out dead, and some twenty or thirty horribly burned. The explosion was caused by a blast. Most of the killed were slaves.

SNOW.—The first snow of the season in this locality, fell on Wednesday night last. It covered the ground to the depth of two or three inches, but is now rapidly disappearing.

NEGRO STEALING.

We present below two cases of negro stealing in the free States, which speak for themselves. How long can such a condition of things be endured?

"A SLAVE CASE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO. There was much excitement at Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, in consequence of a female slave being taken from the custody of a gentleman in whose charge she had been placed. The Journal says:

She originally belonged to John Tyler, ex-President of the United States. Mr. Tyler gave her to his daughter, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Dennison, an Episcopalian clergyman living in Louisville, Kentucky. A short time since Mrs. Dennison died in Louisville, leaving a young babe; and Mr. Dennison requested a relative of the family, Dr. Miller, then on a visit to Kentucky, and who was about to return to Virginia, to take charge of the girl, whose name is Rosetta Armstrong, whom he intended as a nurse for his little girl.

The doctor accordingly started with the girl in his charge; but the state of the Ohio river made it necessary for him to take the railroad. He reached here on Saturday night, and as the cars did not leave on Sunday, he was compelled to lie over. The news soon spread through our city that a slave was in our midst, and the Rev. Wm. B. Furguson, a colored Baptist minister, made complaint before the Judge of Probate, and the sheriff was dispatched, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, to take charge of the girl. On Monday she was brought before court, and as she expressed a desire to remain in a free State, she was placed in charge of a guardian. If she shall hereafter wish to return to her friends, there will probably be no obstacle thrown in her way."

ATTEMPT TO RUN AWAY WITH A SLAVE IN PITTSBURG.—On Saturday morning, Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, late speaker of the House, arrived in our city in the one o'clock, A. M. train, on his way home. He was accompanied by his family and a negro woman, who acted as a nurse to his children. The fact that this latter person was a slave became quickly known to the colored servants at the hotel—the St. Charles—at which the party stopped, on their way to the steamboat in which they designed taking passage to Louisville, and while they were at breakfast a large party surrounded them, avowing their intention to carry off the woman; but a number of persons interfering, they were compelled to leave the room without effecting their purpose. Mr. Boyd, in order not to create any difficulty, then determined to go immediately on board the steamboat although it had been his intention to remain several days in the city.

On their way to the river they were followed by a crowd of exasperated negroes, who pressed closely upon the party and made several futile attempts to effect a rescue. Arrived at the steamer—the Pennsylvania—the crowd made a combined effort to rush on board and secure their prey, which no doubt they would have accomplished, had not one of the officers of the boat—Captain Kleinfelter, we believe—stood upon the gangway with a revolver in his hand, and threatened to shoot the first negro who passed over. This determined conduct intimidated the mob and Mr. Boyd's party were all safely housed in the ladies' cabin. The boat remained at the wharf until his usual time of starting, without any other molestation being offered.

Our city is destined to become famous—or at least notorious. Two slave riots within as many days is getting ahead tolerably fast. The negroes, through their secret oath-bound society, appear determined to bid defiance to authority, and usurp the right to carry off any of their fellow-beings they choose, without consulting whether it is agreeable to the parties interested or not. Twice have they abducted free negroes, and in this case forcibly attempting to run off with a person who repeatedly expressed her preference to be left with her master and mistress.

If this precedure is to be allowed, it will not be safe for a colored person to travel through here, unless he is furnished with a certificate from one of the directors of the U. G. Railroad—such as was given the other day by Dr. M. R Delany, to the Staymaker woman—stating that he has privilege to travel.

Pittsburg Post, March 12.

LETTERS FROM GEN. SCOTT.

What will those Scott Whigs who are Know Nothings, say to the following letters from Gen. Scott, written during the last Presidential campaign? In that campaign these Whigs approved these sentiments of Gen. Scott, and sustained them at the polls:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your kind letter of the 8th inst. I take pleasure in saying, grateful for the partial estimate you place on my public service, you do me no more than justice in assuming that I entertain "kind and liberal views towards our naturalized citizens." Certainly, it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republican laws and institutions.

It is true that in a season of unusual excitement, some years ago, when both parties complained of fraudulent practises in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile factions, I was inclined to concur in the opinion, then avowed by many leading statesmen, that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary in order to prevent abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony between the different classes of our people. But later experience and reflection have entirely removed this impression, and dissipated my apprehensions.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large proportion of the men under my command were your countrymen (Irish,) Germans, &c. I witnessed with admiration their zeal, fidelity, and valor in maintaining our flag in the face of every danger. Vieing with each other, and our native born soldiers in the same ranks in patriotism, constancy, and heroic daring, I was happy to call them brothers in the field, as I shall always be to serve them as countryman at home.

I remain, dear sir, with great esteem, yours truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

WM. E. DOBINSON, Esq.

WASHINGTON, March, 11, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note inviting me to join you, at Philadelphia, in the celebration of the approaching St. Patrick's day—an honor which, I regret, the press of business obliges me to decline.

You do me but justice in supposing me to feel a lively interest in Ireland and her sons. Perhaps no man, certainly no American, owes so much to the valor and blood of Irishmen as myself. Many of them marched, and fought under my command in 1813–'15, and many more—thousands—in the recent war with Mexico, not one of whom was ever known to turn his back upon the enemy or a friend.

I salute you, gentlemen, with my cordial respects.

(signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

R. TALER, C. MCCATLLAY, P. W. CONROY, and MCCEN, Exu. Committee, &c.

☞ Mr. Wise, of Virginia, pronounces the charge that he had spoken disrespectfully of the Methodist Church or Clergy as utterly false. He says some of his best personal friends and neighbors are Methodist, and, according to his means, he contributes regularly to the cause of Methodism in his County. He adds:

"I do protest and did protest against all Protestant as well as Catholic Priestcraft and Popery—and *Protestant Popes* I do dread more then I do Catholic Popes—Popes at home more then I do a Pope in Italy. That is the idea I have urged, with a sacred regard and reverence for the purity of all our *evangelical sects*, and with anxiety that there shall be no union of Church and State in North America, and no contamination of our churches by contact with the worldly filth of politics and parties."

Heavy failures in San Francisco are reported by the last steamer. Much excitement prevailed, though it was confidently stated most of the houses would be able in a short time to meet all their liabilities.

SOMMERVILLE. During the first part of the week, we visited Summerville, the county seat of Harnett, and had the satisfaction of shaking hands with many old friends, and also extending our acquaintance with the citizens of that section of country. We found them a clever set of people, intelligent, enterprising and industrious.

Summerville is not a large village, but contains some handsome dwellings. The Presbyterian denomination have a very neat Church edifice, known as "Tersey Church." It is handsomely painted both inside and out. The pulpit is situated between the two entrance doors, and as persons are entering the house their backs are to the pulpit, and in going out they face it. We like this plan for one reason viz: It will prevent persons from leaving the church during service, unless they have a good cause; but if they do leave they must "face the music."

The Grave Yard is near the Church, and contains many old graves—some of the first settlers. Over one of the graves we noticed this inscription: "The grave of the stranger." Who he was and his name we did not learn—he may have been a father who died far away from his wife and little children—or he may have been an only son, whose fond mother pressed his hand for the last time when he set out for the banks of the Cape Fear—or else he was an only brother—an only relative. Whoever he was, he did not die uncared for, for we understood that the slab which marks his grave was placed there by that kind-hearted and generous man, Col. Alex. Murchison.

There are two public houses in the village—one kept by Mrs. Bailey, the other by Malcom McKay, Esq, who we found an obliging landlord and gentleman.

There are two flourishing shcools in Summerville —one taught by J. C. McNair, Esq, and the other by Gen. A. D McLean.

There is not a store or a shop of any description in the place. Not a drop of liquor for sale on the ground. There is a provision in the charter of Cumberland Academy (located at Summerville) which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in the village or near it. The question was mooted in private circles whether the location of the county seat at the place would not render this restriction void. We think not, and this appeared to be the opinion of the citizens generally. Before any of the "fire water" can be sold at the county seat of Harnett, the Legislature must act on the subject.

Upwards of one hundred acres of land, mostly lying in the centre of the village, have been donated to the county of Harnett, on which a Court House and Jail are to be built, and the balance to be laid off in lots and sold, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the county.

During a stay of two days in Summerville, we did not see an intoxicated person on the ground, notwithstanding the gathering was large. This is a gratifying evidence of morality in that section.

Fay. Cur.

THE APPROACHING CANVASS. J. A. Caldwell, Esq. is announced through the "Whig" as the candidate for Congress in this District at the approaching election.

We understand, though it is not publicly announced, that Gen. A. J. Dargan of Anson, is also in the field, and we would not be surprised before the canvass is half way advanced if several more knights were to don the helmet and mount Rosanant ready to enter the lists. Come on gentlemen, the more the merrier—and we assure you your chances will not be diminished by it in the slightest degree. Mr. Craige is willing to cope single-handed or against a battalion of you. He is armed at every point, and if the whole Whig party, Know Nothings, *et id omne genus*, array themselves against him they will not impede his way. We wish to see him aroused sufficiently to cause him to put forth his powers. His friends are impatiently awaiting to hear him discuss the grave and mighty questions which have agitated the public mind since his election to the last Congress. Having demolished the Ajax Telamon of the Whig party of the District during the last canvass, we imagine that the lesser heroes will not give him much trouble.

Charlotte Dem.

Ex-President Van Buren was in Paris at the latest dates, and had had an interview and long conversation with the Emperor Napoleon.

MR. DOBBIN.—We regret to learn that Mr. Dobbin has been quite ill recently. The last Washington Star states that "though still confined to his bed, we are happy to be able to say he is recovering."

THE EL DORADO AFFAIR.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

The friends of the administration here assert that the President has ordered that extreme measures be taken, if necessary, to exact instant reparation at Havana for the late outrage upon the steamer El Dorado.

A GOOD PRICE.—The new hotel recently erected by Mr. Henry D. Bird, at Weldon, N. C., was sold on Saturday last at auction. It was purchased by Mr. John M. Moody, of Halifax, for $15,550. Its value had been previously estimated at $12,000.

A MISTAKE.—Our cotemporaries of the Lynchburg *Republican* and Raleigh *Stadard* are in error in stating that the man who shot Poole, the New York rowdy, was an Irishman; he was a *Native American.*

Pet. Dem.

Slavery Excitement in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 17, 1855.

The trial of two negroes brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, excites great interest. The negroes were brought here by the owner, on his way from Virginia to Mississippi, and their freedom was claimed on this ground. Hon. S. P. Chase and Judge Walker are among the council for the slaves. Judge Storer this evening took the case under advisement.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—A short time since the Howard Association of New Orleans sent $2,000 to New York for the relief of the poor, and the *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday acknowledges the receipt of $269 from citizens of the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, to be devoted to the same purpose.

This is returning good for evil. While the abolitionists of the North are engaged in the congenial employment of stealing slaves from the citizens of the South, the latter are helping to feed the northern poor.

Detroit Free Press, dem.

DIED,

At Stanhope, Nash county, on the 5th inst., Lutoria S., infant daughter and only child of A. J. and Mary Taylor, aged nine months.

Now when that weeping mother
Retires at night to rest,
The infants place is vacant,
It slept upon her breast! [COM.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF WAKE County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the next SUPERIOR COURT, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 25—

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE & EDWARDS, as heretofore existing in prosecution of the Saw Mill and lumber business is this day, the 12th of March, 1855, by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Jos. W. Edwards will receive all dues and discharge all liabilities of the firm, &c.

L. N. B. BATTLE,
JOSEPH H. EDWARDS.

Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C., March 12, 1855. 35—wtw.

CARD.

HAVING ABANDONED SAID SAW MILL BUSINESS by sale of my interest to Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, who will conduct it individually in all its former branches, I beg a Lestowal upon his industry and worthiness of a liberal patronage from the building community of the immediate country, well assured that satisfaction in all instances will be given.

L. N. B. BATTLE.

March 12, 1855. 1069—w.w.

STRAYED.—ONE BAY HORSE WITH BLAZE face, and white on his hind fetlock. He has a slight scar caused from the scratches. Any person who may take him up and bring him to me, or write where he is, I will pay for their trouble and expense, besides liberally rewarding them for the same.

JAS. B. PEACOCK.

Wilson, N. C., March 16, 1855. 35—5tpd.

WANTED, A GOOD MILCH COW, WITH a young calf. Apply at this office.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1855.

Wonders never Cease—Old Things pass away and all Things become New.

ALEXANDER CREECH HAS JUST RETURNED from the Northern Cities, and has bought the largest and most complete stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS he has ever had the pleasure of offering to his friends and customers.

FOR LADIES.

300 pieces of Calico from 6¼ to 15 cents per yard,
50 " Ginghams 12½ to 35 "
150 " Muslins and Lawns from 6¼ to 40 do.,
25 " Fig'd Jackonette, from 20 to 50 do.,
40 " Plain and Dotted Swiss Muslin, from 20 to 75 cents per yard.
40 pieces Jackonette and checked Muslin, from 12½ to 75 cents per yard
Berage DeLaine and Challe, from 25 to 50.
Plain Berages and Silk Tissues, from 35 to 75.
Rich Fig'd Berages and Tissues, from 40 to $1 00.
Black and Fancy Plaid Silks, from 56 to 82 per yard.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10c to $3.
Embroidered Collars and Undersleeves.
Hosiery, Grass and Cactus Skirts.
Black and Fancy Mantilas, from 3 to $15.
400 Straw and Leghorn and Blond Lace Bonnets from 50c to $4.
Also, Bonnet Ribons and Dress Trimmings.
Silk Bonnets from 2 to $10.
Silk Parasols.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Black Cloth and Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
American and French Drab d'Ete,
Italian Cloths and Cashmarettes,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans
White and Fancy Linen Drilling,
Navy Drill, Russia Duck and other Linen goods for coats and pants,
Grass and Brown Linens,
Plain and fancy Cottonades,
Beebee & Co., and other makes—latest style of Mole Skin Beaver Hats. Also, a great variety of Soft Fur, Wool, Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats of all colors and qualities.

Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas.
Ready Made Clothing.

In short, I have a fine assortment of almost every kind of goods that is usually kept in a retail or wholesale Dry Goods Store. Bear in mind that I will sell 8 yards of yard wide Muslin for 50 cents. Who can't wear a Muslin dress? I ask the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country to call and examine my stock of goods—I ask nothing to show you goods, and if the style of goods, price and quality do not suit you, do not buy.

The above goods may be found three doors from R. Smith's corner, and one door above H. L. Evan's, Fayetteville St.

I return my thanks for past favors, and hope by honest dealings to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CREECH.

Raleigh, March 23, 1855. 35—4t.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society are hereby requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 2d day of April, for the purpose of arranging the list of premiums to be offered at the next annual exhibition in October, and also to adopt an "Organ" for said Society to publish proceedings, &c., under the authority of a resolution passed at the special session in January last.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Wm. A. Eaton, Rob't A. Hamilton, Granville; D. McDaniel, Nash; Thos. D. Meares, Brunswick; Jno. C. McRae, New Hanover; W. W. Whitaker, W. H. Jones, W. R. Poole, Jas. F. Taylor, Jno. C. Partridge, Needham Price, W. D. Cooke, Jas. F. Jordan, Wake.

EDW'D A. CRUDUP,
Ch'm. Ex. Committee.

March 22, 1855. 35—4d.

☞ Register and Star copy.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WILL BE SOLD on the first Monday in April next, at public auction, lot 186 in the City of Raleigh. Said lot is bounded on the north by Hillsborough street, south by Morgan, east by Harrington, and on the west by West street, is two hundred and ten feet square, (containing one acre,) situated in an excellent neighborhood and in a most desirable section of the City.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY D. KENNEDY.

March 22, 1855. 35—4d.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO., NO. 13, PEARL STREET, RICHMOND, VA., are now receiving direct from Europe and from the Eastern Markets, a large and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, in part as follows:

Silk Tissues, new designs,
Chaltens and Delaines, great variety,
English and French Lawns,
First and Second Mourning do.,
Ginghams in great variety,
Irish Linens and Towelings,
Corded and Plaid Linen drills,
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 Marseilles Quilts,
English and American Prints, new styles,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Summer Cottings and Pants Stuff,
Alpacbas and Canton Cloths,

With every article usually kept in a Wholesale Dry Goods House; all of which will be offered as low as similar goods can be had in any of the Northern Markets.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO.

March 20, 1855. 34—1m.

Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl. 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4 50; Salt per sack 30 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transshipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expense to the owner and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage.*

This line being 80 miles shorter to Norfolk and 43 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., March 19, 1855. 34—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough, copy one month.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT

Young Hyson, Silver Leaf, Golden Chop,
Gun Powder, Plantation, Oolong, and
Neptune.

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE, 1855.—100 boxes Oranges, in prime order; 40 boxes Lemons, in prime order; 6 bales Bordeaux Almonds, 10 Praila Fraca Almonds, 10 bags Sicily Almonds, 1 bale Paper Shell Almonds, 4 bags Palm Nuts, 5 bags Filberts, 5 bags Walnuts, 5 bags Pecan Nuts, 5 cases Chow Chow Preserves, 5 cases Dry Ginger Preserves, 5 cases Chip Citron Preserves, 5 cases Ginger in Syrup, 200 boxes Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters, 25 Cases Layers in whole boxes, 5 cases Citron Leghorn, 2 casks Currants, 10 drums Sultan Raisins, 4 cases Prunes in glass jars and boxes, 40 boxes Prunes, very cheap; 200 drums Elme Figs, 50 boxes Gum Drops, all flavors; 50 boxes Fig Paste, all flavors; 50 boxes Conveseation Losenges. Also, a large assortment of French, English and American Pickles and Jellies, with a beautiful assortment of Baskets, Fancy

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public No. 8.]

AN ACT to provide for the contingent expenses of the Territory of Nebraska

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the contingent expenses for the government of the Territory of Nebraska for the remainder of the present fiscal year, the former appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars having been drawn from the treasury by the late Governor Burt, and by reason of his death unavailable for the present, it being the true intent and meaning of this act that not more than fifteen hundred dollars shall be expended for said contingencies within this fiscal year

Approved December 30, 1854

[Public No. 10.]

AN ACT for the liquidation of the penitentiary indebtedness

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seven thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-two cents is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to liquidate the present indebtedness of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia

Approved January 3, 1855

[Public No. 11.]

AN ACT authorizing the Washington Gas-light Company to increase the capital stock of said company

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the "Washington Gas-light Company" be, and the same hereby is, authorized to increase the capital stock thereof one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said stock shall be subscribed on the books of said company, in shares of twenty dollars, and the holders of the said increased certificates of stock shall be held subject to the same liability as is provided in the eleventh section of the original act of incorporation, approved July eight, eighteen hundrd and forty-eight

Approved January 3, 1855

[Public No. 12.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish an auxiliary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington," approved August twenty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the said auxiliary watch shall receive an annual compensation of six hundred dollars, commencing with the present fiscal year, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwiseappropriated

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the above recited act, and of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, fixing the compensation of the said auxiliary watch be, and the same is hereby, repealed

Approved January 3, 1855

[Public No. 18.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the construction of certain military roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be and the same are hereby appropriated for the construction of military roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington to wit: For the construction of a military road from the Great Falls of the Missouri river in the Territory of Nebraska to intersect the military road now established leading from Walla Walla to Puget's sound, thirty thousand dollars; for the construction of a military road from the Dalles of the Columbia to Columbia City barracks twenty-five thousand dollars; for the construction of a military road from Columbia City barracks to Fort Steilacoom or Puget's sound thirty thousand dollars. The said military roads shall be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War

Approved February 6, 1855

[Public No. 19.]

AN ACT to change the names of the American-built vessels "J. H. Holmes" and "Franklin Pierce."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant a register to the schooner "J H Holmes," an American-built vessel, now owned by Henry Gerdts and Carston Nohrden, citizens of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and that the the name of the said schooner be changed to that of "Effort"

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant a register to the steamer "Franklin Pierce," an American-built vessel, now owned by L T Murdock, and W W Witherbury, citizens of the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, that the name of the said boat be changed to that of "Texana"

Approved Feb 6, 1855

[Public No. 20.]

AN ACT to incorporate St Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Thomas Carbery, James S. Harvey, Thomas Feran, Gregory Knuis, Nicholas Callan, Hugh B Sweeny, John Carroll Brent, Richard H Clark, and William H Ward, and their successors be, and they are hereby, made a body politic and corporate forever, by the name of the Trustees of St Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, for purposes of charity and education, and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend; may have and use a common seal, and the same alter and renew at pleasure; may adopt and establish rules, regulations, and by-laws, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, for properly conducting the affairs of said corporation; may take, receive, purchase, and hold estate, real, personal, and mixed, not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars at any one time, and may manage and dispose of the same at pleasure, and apply the same or the proceeds of the sales thereof to the uses and purposes of the said corporation, according to the rules and regulations which now are, or may hereafter be, established

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal the foregoing act

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as a currency.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the trustees in the said corporation shall be held liable in his or her individual capacity for all the debts and liabilities of the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before any court or competent jurisdiction

Approved February 6, 1855

[Public N . 21.]

AN ACT changing the appropriation for the erection of a building in the city of Milwaukie for a custom-house, post office, and the United States courts

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu and place of the appropriation and provision in section two of chapter two hundred and forty-two, approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the erection of a building therein described, in the city of Milwaukie, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed, at the city of Milwaukie, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post office, and United States courts, a building of stone or brick, with fire-proof floors constructed of iron beams and brick-work, iron roof, shutters, and sills: eighty-five feet by sixty feet, sixty feet in height from the foundation; to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars, which said sum of eighty-eight thousand dollars, with ten per cent. on the said sum for cost of superintendence of erection, and other contingent expenses, is hereby appropriated for this object out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

Approved February 10, 1855

[Public No. 22.]

AN ACT to secure the right of citizenship to children of citizens of the United States, born out of the limits thereof

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were, or shall be at the time of their birth, citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared, to be citizens of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married, to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen

Approved February 10, 1855

[Public No. 23.]

AN ACT for the relief of the West Feliciana Railroad and the Georgia Railroad and Banking Companies

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to refund to the West Feliciana Railroad Company the amount paid by them in judgments obtained against said company by suits instituted on duly bonds given by said company for the importation of certain bars of railroad iron imported at New Orleans in the month of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six and at New York in the same month of the same year: *Provided*, That it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the said railroad bars have been and are now permanently laid down upon the railroad of the aforesaid company, except such part thereof as may be proved to the satisfaction of said Secretary to have been lost by the sinking of the steamboat Choctaw in an attempt to transport the same from New Orleans to Bayou Sara

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to refund to the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company the duties collected on certain railroad iron imported by said company: *Provided*, That the said company shall prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the rails so imported were actually laid down at or about the time when the rails of the Red River Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and the Monroe Railroad Company were laid down—on the rails of which companies Congress has already remitted the duties

Approved February 10, 1855

[Public 24.]

AN ACT to div de the State of Illinois into two judicial districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois be, and the same is hereby divided into two judicial districts, in the manner following, to wit: The counties of Hancock, McDonough, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston and Iriquois, and all the counties in the said State, north of them, shall compose one district, to be called the northern district of Illinois, and courts shall be held for the said district at the city of Chicago; and the residue of the counties of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the southern district of Illinois, and courts shall be held for the same at the city of Springfield

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be two terms of the circuit and district courts begun and held in each of said districts to wit: At the city of Chicago, for the northern district, on the first Monday in July and third Monday in December; and at the city of Springfield for the southern district on the first Monday in March, and the first Monday in October in each year; and the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms when the business shall, in the opinion of the courts, require it

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and other proceedings of whatever name, or nature, now pending in the circuit or district courts of the United States for the district of Illinois, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts respectively for the northern district of Illinois, in the same manner as the same would have been in case said State had not been divided into two districts, and for that purpose the jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in the northern district; and the clerk of the circuit and district courts for the present district of Illinois shall remove the records and files of the said circuit and district courts to the city of Chicago; and do and perform all duties appertaining to his office within the northern district. And all process or other proceedings taken, or issued, or made returnable to the circuit or district courts of the present district of Illinois, shall be returnable at the next term of the said courts respectively in the northern district of Illinois

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That upon application of any party to any suit now pending which would have been commenced in the southern district, if this act had been in force before the commencement of the said suit, the proper court may, and if all parties consent, shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for the southern district. And, thereupon the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause with a transcript of all orders taken therein to the clerk of the court to which the suit shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had, in said court as if the said suit had been originally commenced therein

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the present judge of the district of Illinois be, and is hereby assigned to the northern district of Illinois

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district courts of the United States for the district of Illinois, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause now pending therein, except causes removed, as hereinbefore provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the northern district of Illinois, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the said northern district in any part of the said State

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appointed a district judge for the [the] said southern district of Illinois, and the district judge of each of the said districts shall be entitled to an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the present district attorney for the district of Illinois shall be the district attorney for the northern district; the present marshal of the district of Illinois, shall be the marshal for the northern district; and the present clerk of the courts for the district of Illinois, shall be the clerk of the courts for the northern district during their respective official terms

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appointed a district attorney, a marshal, and a clerk of the court for the southern district

Approved February 13, 1855

[Public 25.]

AN ACT to continue temporarily the offices of register and receiver at Vincennes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the offices of register and receiver shall be continued at Vincennes, Indiana, until after a final report shall have been made by the commissioners pursuant to the act of Congress, approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the State of Indiana," and the act of Congress approved twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, for the discontinuance of land offices under certain circumstances shall not apply to the offices at Vincennes until the services required by the aforesaid act of twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, of the commissioners shall have been fully performed

Approved Feb 13, 1855

[Public 26.]

AN ACT to refund to the officers of the customs and others, of the district of Passamaquoddy, certain moneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the late officers of the customs of the district of Passamaquoddy, and informers, their proportion of the net proceeds of sale, by virtue of existing laws, arising from the condemnation of the schooners "L'Etang" and "Josephine," and the barque "Phenix," for a violation of the revenue laws in the district of Maine; the same having been wrongfully paid into the treasury of the United States through mistake

Approved February 14, 1855

[Public No. 27.]

AN ACT to divide the State of Ohio into two judicial districts, and to provide for holding the district and circuit courts of the United States therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Ohio be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in the following manner, to wit: The counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Madison, Champaign, Shelby, and Mercer, together with all that part of the State lying south of the above mentioned counties, shall compose one district, to be called the southern district of Ohio, and a court shall be held for the said district at the city of Cincinnati, and all the remaining part of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the northern district of Ohio, and a court shall be held for the same in the city of Cleveland, in said State

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be two terms of the circuit and district courts begun and held in each of said districts, to wit: At the city of Cincinnati, for the southern district, on the third Tuesdays of April and October, and at the city of Cleveland, for the northern district, on the second Tuesdays of July and November in each year; and the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms, when the business before the court shall, in the opinion of the court, require it

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and other proceedings, of whatever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district courts of the United States for the district of Ohio, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district court respectively, for the southern district of Ohio, in the same manner as the same would have been in case said State had not been divided into two districts; and for that purpose the jurisdiction is reserved to said courts in the southern district, and the clerk of the circuit and district courts, for the present district of Ohio, shall remove the records and files of the said circuit and district courts to the city of Cincinnati, and do, and perform, all the duties appertaining to his office within the southern district, and all process and other proceedings taken or issued, or made returnable to the circuit or district court for the present district of Ohio, shall be returnable at the next term of the said courts respectively, in the southern district of Ohio

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the application of any party to any suit now pending, which would have been commenced in the northern district, if this act had been in force before the commencement of said suit, the proper court may, and, if all parties consent, shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for the northern district; and therefore, the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause, with a transcript of the order of the removal, to the clerk of the court to which the suit shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be had in said court as if the suit had been originally commenced therein

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the present judge of the district of Ohio be, and he is hereby, assigned to hold said courts in the southern district of Ohio, and shall exercise the same jurisdiction, and perform the same duties, within said district, as he now exercises and performs within his present district

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That final process upon any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Ohio, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause now pending therein, except causes removed as hereinbefore provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the southern district of Ohio, and may run and be executed by the marshal of said southern district in any part of said State

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appointed a district judge for the said northern district of Ohio; who shall possess all the same powers, and do and perform all such duties in his district as are now enjoined or in anywise appertaining to the present district judge for the district of Ohio, and the district judge of each district shall be entitled to the same compensation as by law is provided for the present judge for the district of Ohio

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appointed one person as district attorney, and one person as marshal, for said southern district, whose terms of appointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with those respectively appertaining to the said offices in the district of Ohio; and said marshal shall give the same bond that other marshals are required to give, to be approved and recorded as now directed by law. *Provided*, That the present district attorney of the district of Ohio shall be the district attorney of the northern district, but shall retain the charge of all suits already commenced until final termination, unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct, and the present marshal of the district of Ohio shall be the marshal of the northern district, during their respective official terms

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either and send a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of the other district, on which an endorsement shall be made that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the court of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Approved February 10, 1855

(To be continued.)

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, March 1, 1855.

A.

Avery, G H
Allen, Christopher
Allen, John S 2
Atkins, Miss Eliz
Abbott, L W
Alford, H H

B.

Banks, G J
Buffalo, B B
Bashford, Thomas
Biggs, H
Brown, J B
Burrows, Mrs M
Bingham, L A
Brankly, Thomas
Boon, James
Barham, Willie
Brown, Miss M R
Bason, W F 2
Brooks, E
Baker, Miss L
Barlow, Miss A E
Blake, M
Baugh, Calvin
Beckwith, J B
Brockway, Chas
Bradley, Miss R G
Baker, S S
Bridgers, Eliz
Brackett, Ed

C.

Caudler, W G
Curfman, John F
Campbell, Wm
Cozel, Jas F
Clayton, L T
Colclaugh, John
Cummings, R S
Carter, Jordon
Clements, A K
Chapter, Sect Grand
Cooley Ed
Cooper, Ed

D.

Denson, Jane
Dickson, Miss Anna
Devereaux, Wm P
Dyer, T A & Co
Dodd, Orren L

E.

Earle, J
Eaton, Campbell
Ellen, Ridley
Ellington, J F
Evans, J D
Eastwood, J M
Evans, Mrs Lucy
Earp, Mrs M

F.

Frazer, Alexander 2
Freeman, Shedrick
Fenert, John D
Ferrill, J J
Furniss, Wm

G.

Gaylord, E S 3
Gilliam, Robt B
Gooden, Miss M
Gas Co., Pres't of
Gardner, S M
Gordon, F
Gaines, R S
Godwin, George L
Griffin, Miss R

H.

Harrod, Miss Delia
Hall, W
Hendon, Isham
Hatch, H H
Hodge, George L
Holt, Gen. Jos S
Harriss, Wm H
Harriss, Robt
Hutchings, Wm J
Harrison, Richard
Hill, G
Horton, Mrs Lucy J
Harwood, Mrs Ann
Harding, R R & D C
Hamill, W F
Hornaday, Isaiah
Hoggin, J A
Hines, P G
Halyburton, R
Hill, Nelson
Howard, Miss M W
Holt, Jos C
Hill, Miss Lucy A
Haughey, Jas
Hall, Jas
Jones, W M
Jones, Miss Mary C
Johnson, Jerry
Jackson, W M
Joyner Jas
Jordon, Miss C S
Johnson, Wm
Jordon, Miss R
Jackson, Gen A E 4
Jones, John H
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, Miss C
Johns, Stephen

K.

King, Warren
Keeth, Presley
Keeth, George
Keeth, George E
King, John

L.

Leguir, Mrs M
Lumley, T J
L'Engle, F F
Langdon, W J 3
Lockwood, Miss C
Lumsden, E
Lindley, Joshua
Lancaster, Jas J
Langston, Eliza

M.

McCullers, Miss M
Mullen, W H
McKimmon, J A
Murphy, Miss A
McCullers, E S
Marriott, R T
May, Miss Helen
McKay, Miss N C
McDaniel, Miss S
Mitchell, Nathanie
McLean, Susannah
Mears, Cecelia
Machael, Jno C
McCullers, J S 2
Mitchell, Jackson
McGrath, Thomas
Molett, E
Marsh, Mary Ann 2
Martin, John
McCraw, Francis
McConnell, John
Morgan E
Mills, Mrs L
Miller, T J D
Miller, Thomas
McCafferty, Jno P

N.

Norcott, Miss M
Nixon, Miss Mary

O.

Ovintt, W D
Otey, Chloe

P.

Parrish, Boykin &

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh March 5, 1855. 1067—w3w.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

For first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Amabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

The Rev. John Cumming's Works.

CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES, OR LECtures on the Book of Revelation—1st and 2d series.
Cumming's Prophetic Studies, or Lectures on the Book of Daniel.
Cumming's Minor Works, first series. This volume contains the following: The Finger of God, Christ our Passover, the Comforter.
Cumming's Minor Works, second series. This volume contains the following: A Message from God, the Great Sacrifice, Christ receiving Sinners.

Lectures on the Seven Churches,	1 vol.	12 mo.
" on our Lord's Miracles,	"	"
" on the Parables,	"	"
" on Romanism,	"	"
Scripture Readings, Genesis,	"	"
" " Exodus,	"	"
" " St. Matthew,	"	"
" " St. Mark,	"	"
The Church before the flood,	"	"
The Tent and the Altar,	"	"
Benedictions, or the Blessed Life,	"	"
The Daily Life,	"	"
Voices of the Dead,	"	"
Voices of the Day,	"	"
Voices of the Night.	"	"

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 31—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two millions* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber at Scotland Neck, on the 19th ult., a negro boy named Bill, about 19 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stout built, dark bacon color, and slow of speech. Bill formerly belonged to Geo. Mordecai, who sold him to Mr. Askew, of Raleigh, from whom I purchased him. I think he is lurking in Orange, where he was raised. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

B. WEATHERSBY.

March 2, 1855. 3—pd.

HATS! HATS!!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleskin Hats, Beebe's.

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.
Bollingbrook St. *Sycamore St.*

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Jutey Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MAnufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Nearly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND BROCADE SILKS, French Cashmers and DeLanes, White Crape Shawls and Emb. Hdkfs.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND FIGURED BONNET Ribbons, Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, Silk, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

No. 29, Cheap place.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

AT COST, MENS AND BOYS CLOTH CAPS, READY made clothing, a small lot of Carpeting, &c.

Call and take a look.

Next door to R. Smith's corner.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex cpt on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

Spring, 1855.
KERR & MARBURY,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, &c.,
Nos. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR friends and the public generally, that they have returned to their old stand, and from extensive Importations this Spring, per Ships "*Conclusion*," "*Constantine*," and "City of *Brooklyn*," together with heavy purchases of Domestic Goods at the Factories, are enabled to offer the largest stock and finest assortment of *China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods*, that they have ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell at the lowest rates.

Feb. 26, 1855. 1064—w4w.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December fast, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

NOW LANDING—

150 boxes Oranges,		10 boxes Citron,	
25 boxes Lemons,		10 frails Dates,	
50 do	Layer Raisins,	5000 Cocoa Nuts,	
100 do	Bunch do	400 drums Figs,	
150 half	do do	15 cases P'd Ginger,	
100 qr	do do	20 bags Palm Nuts,	
25 frails Almonds,		25 cases Jellies,	
10 bags Filberts,		10 cases Prunes,	
15 do Walnuts.		500 lbs. Fig Paste.	

The above goods are of the best quality, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade:

SAM'L H. MARKS & SON.
Wholesale Confectioners.

Petersburg, Feb. 26, 1855. 29—

☞ Roanoke Republican copy.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

A CARD.

DOCTORS HAYWOOD & HINES, HAVING formed a partnership for the purpose of practicing *Medicine and Surgery*, offer their professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County.

☞ Office over Haywood & Scott's Drug Store, Fayetteville Street.

Ed. Burke Haywood, M. D. Peter Evans Hines, M. D.

Raleigh, March 12, 1855. 32—tf.

WANTED, A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Satinet Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS.—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, Bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indeb